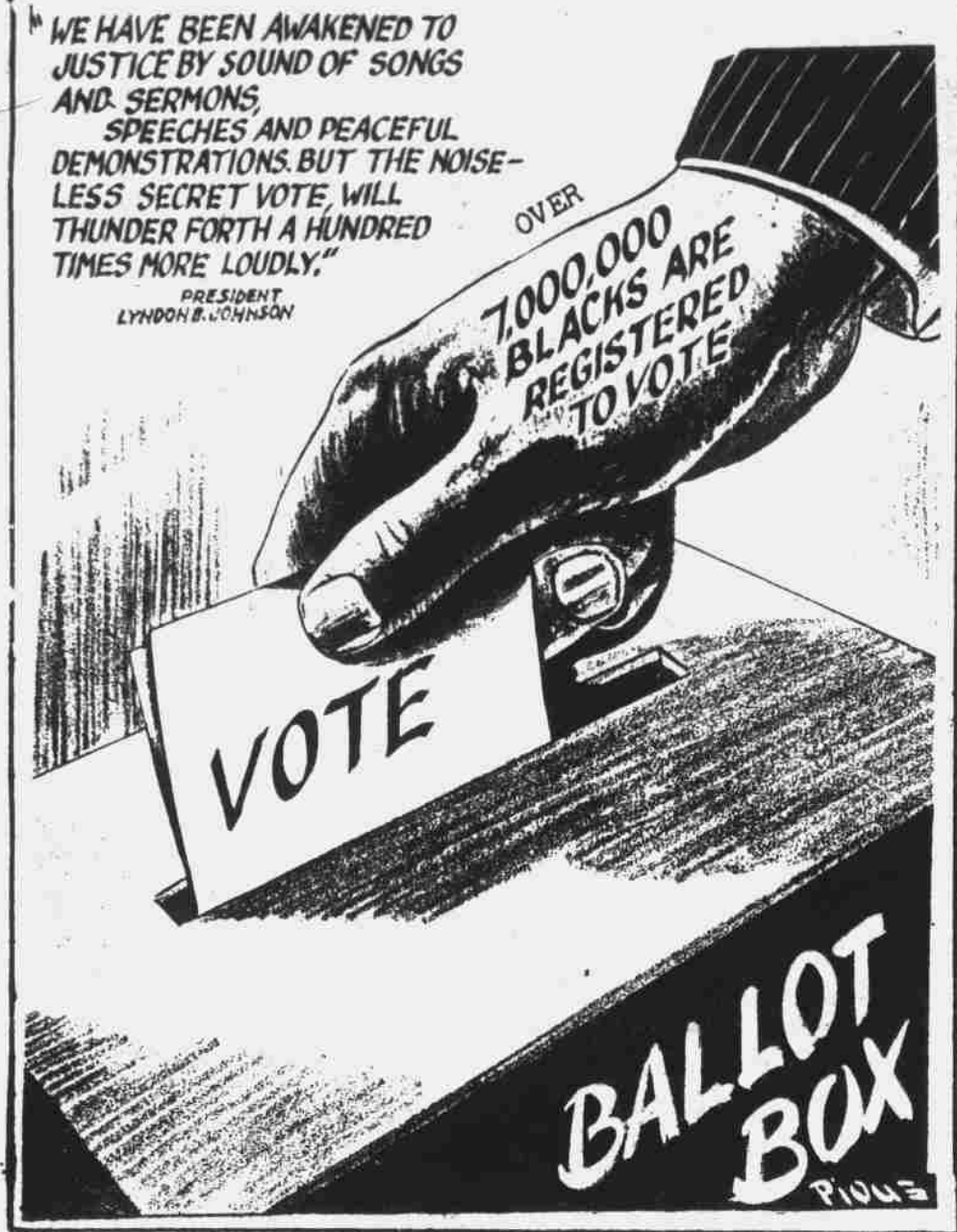


BLACKS DESTINY IN OWN HANDS....



Affirmative Action:

The Ku Klux Klan, The Media and The Police

It has now become clear that the Ku Klux Klan is no joke, no laughing matter and needs to be taken quite seriously. Some might recall that at one time Adolf Hitler was not taken seriously, that his movement started off at a level lower than the Klan's and that some of the same forces advocating not to take the "Brown Shirts" seriously were the same forces secretly backing him.

Recent events reinforce the growing strength of the Klan, which now has an estimated membership of 10,000 — and growing.

Item: In San Diego, long-time civil rights activist Charlene Mitchell was beaten after speaking to the Democratic Party Central Committee requesting that they withdraw their nomination from Klansman Tom Metzger, who is given a good chance of winning the race for Congress.

Item: After blacks in Jackson, Mississippi protested the shooting of a pregnant black woman by whites, the Ku Klux Klan sponsored one of their largest rallies in years in that part of the country.

Item: In Tallahassee, Florida, at the home of Florida A&M football coach, Rudy Hubbard, a cross was burned on his lawn and his house was defaced with spray-painted racial obscenities.

Item: Up North, in supposedly "liberal" Connecticut, the KKK held a sizeable rally accompanied by the blaze of media attention that has now become commonplace.

This raises another issue. The KKK probably gets more free media attention than the three major presidential candidates or a professional sports franchise.

Though those who own the major Establishment newspapers, TV, and radio stations, are fond of lambasting "extremists of the left and right" and piously placing themselves in the so-called "vital center," it is curious that Klansmen, e.g. David Duke and Bill Wilkinson, have no trouble appearing on the "boob tube." On the other hand, when was the last time you saw a so-called "left extremist," e.g. Angela Davis, on a talk-show? If one goes abroad, say to Africa, and is asked about blacks, other than Muhammad Ali, Angela Davis is the person most frequently asked about. Yet, Ms. Davis is running for vice president on a platform calling for outlawing the Klan, but has received minimal media attention.

The question arises: Is a double standard at play here? Why is it so apparently easy for a Bill Wilkinson to appear coast to coast on the "Tomorrow" show and other programs, while those who would ban the Klan are invisible. It is reminiscent of coverage of the recent war in Zimbabwe, where massacres of blacks received little or no ink, while the death of one white farmer would bring headlines.

But if the issue of the media and the KKK is a problem, the issue of the police and the KKK is downright spine-tling. In fact, the two are connected as the constant pressure of the KKK line reinforces the biases of police, just as exposure to "Kojak"-type gun play on TV contributes to their being trigger-happy. Recent revelations have shown "law enforcement" personnel in Louisville, Pennsylvania, New York, etc., were card-carrying Klan members and the spate of police killings of blacks by white officers cannot be separated from the atmosphere that would allow the KKK to fester in a police department. In "liberal" New York City in 1979, police killed 36 people and wounded seventy, a disproportionate number of whom were black and Puerto Rican. Police officers claim that is due to their being attacked but in New York — which is not atypical — police were fired on in less than twenty per cent of the cases when they fired their weapons. Indeed, in 1978, more city police committed suicide than were killed by civilians!

This, the opposite side of the coin of affirmative action. Blacks are more likely to receive bullets from police guns than jobs from the police department.

A similar pattern emerges in the over all criminal justice system. Blacks are about eleven per cent of the United States population, but over forty per cent of death row inmates. Sixty per cent of the victims of homicide in this country are black, yet over eighty per cent of the people who are sentenced to death had white victims. Apparently, in this nation's courts, the life of a black is not worth too much. In this case, prosecutors, judges, jurors and others that Benjamin Hooks has termed men in three-piece suits with a "Klan mentality" have acted concretely and implemented their racist beliefs.

Fortunately, there are remedies available. In numerous cities, citizens have pushed for civilian review boards effective in rooting out racist sympathizers. As for the media, it should be always kept in mind that radio and TV stations are licensed by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). It has not happened often but it is not unknown for a license to be lifted, such was the case for a particularly segregationist station in Jackson, Mississippi.

In any event, mailgrams should be sent in protest to the station and FCC whenever a Klansman appears on the air; they should be kept off the airwaves. Such actions must be done on an individual basis and also in an organized way via churches, community groups, unions, etc.

The fact is if blacks are not be pushed deeper into some racist's "Beulah Land" type fantasy, action must be taken immediately, if not sooner.

If there is no struggle, there is no progress. Those who propose to favor freedom and yet depreciate agitation are men who want crops without plowing up the ground. They want rain without thunder and lightning. They want the oceans' majestic waves without the awful roar of its waters.

— Frederick Douglass



Historians say France's King Louis XIV was known as the "Sun King" because he appeared as the sun in the Ballet de la Nuit, a spectacle that lasted over 12 hours.

To Be Equal

Which Way Will The Black Vote Go?

By Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.

The 1980 election campaign is moving toward the finishing line, and the outcome may hinge on the black vote. The candidates have been courting that vote but none have managed to fire the enthusiasm of black voters.

According to various polls I've seen, President Carter is the clear favorite among black voters, although there is general disappointment with his failure to deliver on his 1976 campaign promises.

Like other Americans, many blacks express dismay over the inconsistencies and policy shifts over the past four years. And more than most Americans, they are concerned with economic failures and the continuing devastating unemployment in black communities.

To counter such disillusionment, the Carter campaign team has pointed to his accomplishments: federal job programs, tougher civil rights enforcement, a broad youth employment plan, expanded urban aid, and other steps of importance to black voters. And they rightly point to Congress' failure to act on Presidential initiatives in welfare reform, national urban policy, and health insurance.

Also on the plus side is the appointment of many blacks to high positions in the Administration and to federal judgeships.

To such positives, they've warned against the possibility that a Reagan administration would stack the Supreme Court with extreme conservatives and pursue

drastic cuts in programs that affect blacks. Several Supreme Court justices are over seventy and some are rumored to be in poor health, so it is likely the next four years will see some new faces on the Court.

Such "scare tactics" have undoubtedly swayed many who might have deserted the Carter camp if the Republicans had nominated a candidate perceived as more liberal.

Governor Reagan has espoused a conservative economic philosophy that holds limited appeal to the vast majority of blacks, who are low income. His call for across the board tax cuts would disproportionately benefit wealthier people, and his calls for cutting the federal government's role in the economy while boosting defense spending are not likely to win over many black voters.

In fact, the polls show Governor Reagan likely to win less than a tenth of the black vote, despite widespread grumbling about the present Administration.

Although it lacks appreciable black support, the Reagan campaign is making a strong effort to convince black voters that expanding private sector incentives will pay off in more jobs. That's a refreshing approach since conservatives have simply ignored the black stake in jobs in the past. But those arguments still meet with suspicion in a community convinced that the private sector has never managed to

create enough jobs for all.

Polls show Representative Anderson running surprisingly well among black voters, although I believe some of that support will melt away. The Anderson alternative functions as a vehicle for a protest vote, but on Election Day it is likely that many people will decide that only two men have a clear shot at the Presidency and will switch.

And many of those who say they don't like either Carter or Reagan will probably vote for Carter. I suspect that many purists who say they won't vote for "the lesser of two evils" or that "it doesn't matter who wins" will remember the 1961 election, when that attitude led to the election of Nixon over Humphrey.

There is of course another possibility that many blacks won't vote at all. That would be the most damaging course of a for black interests.

Not voting is a vote against participating in the political process. It's a vote against increased black political influence. It's a vote against making black interests a matter of importance to the candidates. And it's a vote for black powerlessness.

Black voters are sophisticated enough to recognize the dangers of a purist stance to vote in large numbers on Election Day and to vote for the candidate whose record and platform offer the best prospects for black people in the next four years.

Spectacles: A Closer Look

UNC vs. Department of Education, A No Win Situation!

By Ada M. Fisher

The UNC Board of Governor's system has always discriminated against black colleges as have the system's predominantly white colleges done to its black students. That really isn't the issue in this court fight and to become bogged down by concerns over discrimination misses the main issue which is whether traditionally black institutions can and will be allowed to survive with a black majority while receiving federal and state funds.

Integration has meant that publically funded black institutions may have to change their complexions to ensure Department of Education funding. If one segment of that department has its way, the black colleges and universities of the system will become forty per cent white and sixty per cent black while predominantly white institutions will be less than 25 per cent black. This is significant because in no instance has a major white university in this country allowed blacks over ten per cent representation across the board, though with integration movements, many of our black institutions have become predominantly white. This illustrates the point that if we don't act, we may lose our black institutions not to regain the lost seats or faculty opportunities on white campuses.

In this year's UNC budget of over \$480 million, it is estimated that UNC-Chapel Hill may receive 25 per cent of the monies though there are sixteen total campuses in the university system. The forty million dollars annually requested to upgrade the

state's five traditionally black colleges is less than half of that used for the Chapel Hill campus alone. As Watts Carr has pointed out, this reflects a state legislature which swells with members who are alumni of UNC-Chapel Hill.

Black student enrollment in the undergraduate sections of the university system's white campuses is still less than five per cent across the board though UNC-Greensboro boasts more than nine per cent and the medical students at Chapel Hill and East Carolina University have greater than ten per cent minority representation. The accurate and more realistic picture is not in departments or the exception; but rather in the total picture where black full-time faculty at the predominantly white institutions is less than three per cent and our student enrollment doesn't reflect our proportion of the population.

It is ironic that black administrators have chosen to support the UNC position even though it is clear that their institutions haven't gotten their fair share of the pie. One black chancellor featured in the Raleigh News and Observer even implied that he had no interest in maintaining his school as a predominantly black university. He wants it to be a regional university. In discussing the black UNC Board of Governor's members in the recent federal hearings, Watts Carr's remarks ring true — the system chooses blacks who will say what it wants them to say even though it may not be in the best interest of the black

communities. Carr is quoted as depicting these black board members as "Toms." I could have extended his remarks to the black chancellors who have not seen fit to need to preserve the traditionally black institutions as our major entry into the country's educational system. Say what we will, it must be noted that though black colleges and universities make up only approximately five per cent of this country's undergraduate institutions, they award 3 per cent of those degrees received by black college graduates.

I unfortunately am compelled to support UNC's position in this argument, not because I don't believe that the discriminate against black students, faculty, and institutions; but because I firmly believe that the Department of Education's position, if upheld, will mean the closing or merging of traditionally black institutions into white universities. The need to preserve our institutions as entry points for our black students outweighs any drawbacks this duplicity may have.

September 29, 1980 was Black College Day — a day dedicated to the preservation and reinforcement of black colleges by the black communications industry. Black People, Wake Up! Stand up, speak up, and give to the black college of your choice as evidence of your support and belief in our institutions. Remember that "if we are not part of the solution, we are part of the problem."

Presidential Candidates Must Face The Full Employment Test

By Congressman Augustus Hawkins

In the midst of the 1976 Presidential campaign, the late Senator Hubert Humphrey and I were working to build a broad-based liberal coalition to achieve a Full Employment economy, mandated by law. It wasn't until two years later, however in October 1978, when all the elements of a successful mobilization came together, that the first step of this objective was achieved when the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act became law.

Back in 1976, one of the first steps needed for a successful effort, was to get a President into the White House who was committed to signing a full employment bill. At that time, President Gerald Ford came out against us, while candidate Jimmy Carter, after much negotiating agreed to support our bill and was therefore supported by the groups, individuals, and organizations who made up the full employment coalition. It was this broad-based support which provided the small margin of victory for candidate Carter in 1976.

Now, again, in 1980, the Full Employment Action Council, an outgrowth of the earlier coalition, which is headed by the courageous Mrs. Coretta King and hard-working AFL-CIO leader Murray Findley, are again plugging for full employment as an issue in this year's campaign. This time, their job is even harder, for the three major candidates are evasive on the issue of full employment and have spotty records.

President Carter who signed the Act in 1978, has failed to implement it and has openly violated its major policy provisions, moving instead to create more, not less, unemployment and condoning high interest rates, and decontrolled oil prices that have added considerably to rising prices and increased unemployment.

Currently, due to lack of a coordinated Administration effort, various anti-recession measures in the Congress are headed for defeat, or at the very least, damaging delay. These measures include public works, economic development, general revenue-sharing for states and local government, anti-recession aid to localities, continuation of public service jobs, and a youth initiative to attack the high unemployment among young people, aged 16-21.

Secondly, the Carter administration has undercut a full employment economy by its tacit support — until last week — of the runaway interest rates of the Federal Reserve Board, that have literally wrecked the housing industry and caused a massive drop in consumer spending. Since taking office, Carter has named a majority of the members to the FED, all of whom have worked against growth in the economy, which is needed to stimulate more jobs.

Thirdly, another violation of the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment Act has been the continued widening in the differentials in the rates of unemployment suffered between whites and blacks. Last month, for example, while the unemployment rate for whites went down, by .6%, black unemployment increased by .3%. Thus, blacks who support Carter more loyally than any other group, are hurt the most by his economic policies.

On the other hand, Governor Reagan is constantly stressing jobs in his campaign, and is attacking the President on the very issues Democrats usually use against Republicans: jobs, inflation and recessions.

Although one may differ — as I do — with Reagan's proposed solutions (giving big tax cuts to the "fat-cats," deceptively or

otherwise), his implied support of what he calls "full employment without inflation through economic growth" is having a telling effect in the key industrial states where unemployment is the highest. He's actually earning what he doesn't deserve.

The Carolina Times

(USPS 091-380)

L. E. AUSTIN

Editor-Publisher 1927-1971

Published every Thursday (dated Saturday) at Durham, N.C. by United Publishers, Incorporated. Mailing Address: P.O. Box 3825, Durham, N.C. 27702. Office located at 923 Fayetteville Street, Durham, N.C. 27701. Second Class Postage paid at Durham North Carolina 27702. POSTMASTER: Send address change to THE CAROLINA TIMES, P.O. Box 3825, Durham, N.C. 27702.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One year, \$12.00 (plus \$0.48 sales tax for North Carolina residents). Single copy \$.30. Postal regulations REQUIRE advanced payment on subscriptions. Address all communications and make all checks and money orders payable to: THE CAROLINA TIMES.

NATIONAL ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE: Amalgamated Publishers, Inc., 45 West 45th Street, New York, New York 10066.

Member United Press International Photo Service, National Newspaper Publishers Association, North Carolina Black Publishers Association.

Opinions expressed by columnists in this newspaper do not necessarily represent the policy of this newspaper.

This newspaper WILL NOT be responsible for the return of unsolicited pictures.